BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

GERMANIA THEATRE,

Fourteenth street.-PRECIOSA, at S P. M.; closes at

THEATRE COMIQUE.

No. 314 Broadway.—COLLEEN BAWN, and VARIETY
E-STERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway and Thirteenth street.-MONEY, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jeffreys
Lewis. OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—
YOUNDELLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT and
Foliman Opera Troupe, at 8 P. M. closes at 11 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. SAM and DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11:46 P. M. Mr. E. A. Sothern.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE, Wishington street, Brooklyn.-LADY AUDLEY'S SE-CRET, at SP. M.; closes at if P. M. Mrs. Bowers.

BOWERY THEATRE,
BOWERY -THE SIAMESE TWINS: PASSIM. Begins at 8 f. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Laura Alberta.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway - VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT; Entines at 1 de P. M.; closes at 4 30; Evening at 7 45 P. M.; closes at 10 20 P. M. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE COOD FOR NOTHING: THE WRONG MAN IN THE LIGHT PLACE, Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Vokes Family

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—PUSS IN BOOTS,
st 2 P. M.; closes at \$130 P. M. LOST, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 1 P. M.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, v-third street and Broadway.—FOLLINE, at 8 P. o-es at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street,—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD, at 7:55 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 3 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, corner of Sixth ayenue —CINDER-El-La IN ELACK, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, 4c., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. BAIN HALL.
Great Jones street and Lafayette place.—THE PIL-GRIM, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

Broadway, corner of Thirty-firth street.-PARIS BY NIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.;

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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HISTORY OF THE OUTRAGE BY THE CON-DUCTOR-FOURTH PAGE. STEALING KIDS! A HEAVY TRANSACTION! A

FIRM MULCT \$15,000-THIRD PAGE. SUEZ CANAL TOLLS REDUCED-THE LABOR

STRIKES-FIFTH PAGE. THE CUBAN WAR.-We publish in another column the Spanish official account of the important battle of Melones. In all essential particulars it corroborates the fuller account sent us from the insurgent camp which we published some time ago. The Spaniards cannot deny that they were compelled to retire with heavy loss, but yet they are unwilling to admit a defeat. If any proof were wanting of the unreliability of Spanish accounts of the war the attempt to turn a serious defeat like that at Melones into a glorious victory would furnish it. If the Spaniards are content to regard this fight as glorious the Cubans must wish heartily that their enemies shall enjoy many such glorious triumphs in the future. The insurrection is evidently

eathering new power.

NEW YORK HERALD The Steetlons in England-Probably Not a Conservative Revolution.

If the canvass in the English boroughs may, as hitherto, be assumed to indicate the possible result on the whole vote, the conservative reaction is certainly less formidable than it threatened to be at the outset. Four days of this canvass have given the conservatives, in the election of one hundred and eighty members, a majority of thirty-four. At this rate the conservative triumphs will scarcely do more than neutralize the overwhelming majority the liberals had in the last Parliament. For we must not forget that the conservative "gains" are made not from a condition of nearly equal parties, in which case political power would already have substantially changed sides; but these gains, on the contrary, come to a party that in the last House of Comwas in a minority as absolutely hopeless as that of the democrats in our own House of Representatives-a party that owed no success to its legitumate power in the House, but that was indebted for the points it scored to disaffection in the ranks of its opponents. Considering the recognized numerical superiority of the liberals in the Parliament just dissolved, and drawing the comparison in the statement of successes from the distribution of parties in that body, it is obvious that the conservatives may make very great gains indeed on the whole canvass and yet at the end leave the liberals with an effective majority. It would not be justifiable to regard this as the imminent result, but it is a not unlikely event-for the conservatives will scarcely keep up on the whole poll the proportion of their gains in the boroughs; but if they should keep up the proportion then the utmost extent of the reaction will be to give the conservatives a bare majority in a full House.

It is premature, therefore, to argue that there is a reactionary revolution, or that the nation is so profoundly alarmed at the practical aspects of liberal legislation as to be ready to return once more to the worship of the ancient and badly damaged images. Through and through, the nation is liberal. Assume for the conservatives any policy-a programme that would be consistent with their history and their purposes, so far as known-and it is impossible to conceive of the English people as in sympathy with such policy or programme. Much of the opposition that the liberal party now encounters at the polls is due to a spirit of impatient petulance, consequent upon the disappointment of the people at finding that the liberalism of the Ministry was not exactly the liberalism of the popular taste. Indeed, the Ministry is more directly at issue in this canvass than party principles. People are not voting the conservatives so much as for they are recording their disapprobation of certain ministerial measures-and Mr. Gladstone's blunders, and the exaggerated unpopularity of his associates are thus producing their legitimate results. In the Ministry there is, altogether, no extravagant proportion of talent; but there is more insufferable insolence and a more undisguised and even openly announced contempt for public opinion than was, perhaps, ever known in a Ministry before. One of the most certain things in the politics of Parliamentary countries is that the possession of a majority so great as to leave no healthy apprehension of the opposition leads directly to such abuses of power as to endanger not only the purity and the supremacy, but often the very existence of the party. In our own Congress we have lately seen that the republican party, confident of its power, threw away respect not only for honesty, but even for decency. It voted out of the public Treasury, ostensibly for public interests in great railway lines, enormous sums of money, and this money, after short and EDINBURGH CARRIED BY THE GOVERN- slightly roundabout excursions, came into the MENT: THE IRISH CONTEST, DISRAELI members' pockets; and when this corruption and accepted for itself the whole odium by refusing to punish the delinquents. In the presence of a respectable opposition such conduct would have led directly to loss of political power; but as there was no such apprehension and no check, abuses were persisted in till the party has lost its last possibility of ever carrying the country. In England the result is certainly not so bad, but it is in the same direction. There the abuse of power, consequent upon a majority large enough to be trifled with, was kept within a certain limit by the dribbling away of the majority, but it still sufficiently disgusted the country. One might almost fancy in a review of the

measures of the Gladstone Ministry that they were ingeniously contrived as if the object proposed were to alienate the largest possible number of influential classes. In the disestablishment of the Irish Church churchmen saw a direct application of the reasoning of the judge who hanged Hodge for stealing a turnip, because turnips implied legs of mutton. In the hands of a powerthat disestablished the Irish Church could the English Church be looked upon as quite safe? They could not believe that they were free from danger, and thus the alarm was taken by the most unqualifiedly influential class in the whole country, and, while divided before, this class became now a united and active enemy. In the abolition of purchase the military class and the families of aristocratic liberals generally were lost. All the tribe of legal functionaries were offended at improper and irregular appointments; and it is quite impossible to draw any line limiting the loss of good will to Ministry and party that was the direct consequence of the legislation touching beer, for if there is one thing that John Bull would like to keep absolutely free it is his national beverage. No doubt the Alabama arbitration—the nearly simultaneous defeat of England on both the Alabama and San Juan arbitrations-hurt the Ministry greatly. Great use was made of these points by the tories, and the national pride was excited and offended, all the more as the Lord Chief Justice framed his "opinion" in that case definitely a pamphlet against the Ministry, and afforded to the opposition ground to argue that the award was unjust. But, perhaps more than by all the other causes together, popularity was lost by the Dublin University bill, which, as it indicated a disposition in the government to take reasonable notice of Catholic grievances, correspondingly irritated the religious suscepti-

bilities of the Protestants. It would be difficult to run up a greater account against a party than might be framed merely from the points here indicated, an ac-

count comprised of thoughtless blunders and errors of judgment, as well as of mistions of the relations of government to the people, in virtue of which it conscientiously endeavors to do what it believes to be right, but learns ultimately that notions of duty are so far above the comprehension or generosity of its supporters that it must persist, if at all, at the expense of changing friends to foes. Few governments in the world, however, and few parties, have fallen by such preference o principle to party safety and success, and it may well be doubted if any other English statesman than Mr. Gladstone would have gone down in just that way. It is an end-if it be the end-that his enemies may honor. If the conservatives are coming fully into power upon the present agitation the result may prove far from deplorable; for the liberal party has carried the country forward enormously-quite as far, perhaps, as it could well carry it for the time, and a little return to the tender mercies of the tories will but excite new appetite and new zest for further progress.

The University Race-Saratoga or Nev London.

Two weeks ago delegates from twelve of our principal seats of learning met in convention at Hartford and determined, three dissenting, to have the great race of 1874 on Saratoga Lake. Our despatches report a threatened bolt among the universities, Harvard and the Amherst "Aggies" leading. New London is the place desired by the bolters. Perhaps outside of Boston no city in New England could as well care for several thousand extra visitors as Springfield, and yet last year made it plain that she was wholly unequal to the task, while the unfitness of her course to properly accommodate so many crews was even more glaring. Yet now it is asked that the same problem be given to a place away off in a corner not nearly so central and with only such hotel accommodations as her ordinary wants call for, while there is serious danger, also, that the action of the tide will prevent a strictly fair race. As the question has been once decided, and by so very large a majority, and that, too, in favor of a place not only easy of access and peculiarly attractive in itself, but well proved already to possess probably the finest rowing course on the Continent, we hope that these gentlemen now thinking of trying New London will reconsider their purpose, and not try to drag away to a provincial town, and so dwarf the prettiest athletic contest we have in America. Let them try Saratoga once, and then, if the objections to it are of real account. they can fall back on one of the provincial towns next year. The bad work Harvard made of it at the finish last July makes it even more incumbent on her not to stand in the way of any step that will tend to make a better race this time; and, renewing our hope that she will reconsider this new step, we yet trust that, even though she will not, the nine institutions which have already taken their stand will not be turned from it.

GERMANY AND FRANCE. - According to one of our cable despatches alarming reports are current in Berlin concerning the present relations of France and Germany. Somehow Prussia has more difficulty than France in getting rid of the bad feeling engendered by the late war. The explanation, however, is not far to seek. Bismarck has been too anxious to consolidate his conquests. His work might have been more successful, as it certainly would have been more easy, if he had allowed more scope for the exercise of the religious sentiment. He has made bitter enemies of the so-called ultramontanes. He has been able, to a large extent, to silence them in Germany: but in France and Belgium, in spite of the governments, they have the use of the pulpit and the press. Bismarck's latest annoyance came from Alsace. At the election held there was unmistakably revealed by the return of a large majority of French candidates to the Reichstag. Notwithstanding the bad feeling between France and Germany we do not look for another war.

THE CHARITY BALL to-night at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will, doubtless, be an imposing assemblage of the beauty and the fashion of the metropolis.

THE LOUISIANA IMBROGLIO.-We publish this morning a powerful statement from Mr. Albert C. Janin on the rights and wrongs of the suffering people of Louisiana and on the timidity and hesitation of Congress touching the Kellogg usurpation. Meantime the Judiciary Committee of the Senate is still collecting volumes of evidence bearing upon Pinchback, Durell and all the parties concerned in this Louisiana entanglement. In summing it all up, the Senate, as at the last session, will most probably drop the subject from a failure to agree upon any settlement except that ex parte settlement of Durell. The difficulty can be settled to the satisfaction of the people of Louisiana only in a new election, and if the Kellogg party are satisfied that they are in power by the people's will why should they be afraid of this appeal to the people?

THE POTTER'S FIELD ABUSE. - We publish in another column a report of the investigation into some of the alleged abuses of the Potter's Field. The charges-made against the employés of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were substantiated in several instances by the testimony of respectable and trustworthy witnesses. Even President Laimbeer was astonished, and expressed strongly his condemnation of some of the minor officials. It is, however, rather the system than some minor official that should bear the blame. The public do not want a scapegoat : but they do want the introduction of such reforms as will prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful disregard of the rights of citizens that seems to have characterized the action of the Potter's Field authorities on more than one

THE LATE STORM, which swept the Atlantic seaboard from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, appears to have been most violent at and around Richmond, Va., where the damages from the hail and the wind to houses, fences and trees were very great. Houses were crushed by falling trees, and streets and roads were rendered impassable to vehicles from the trunks and limbs of trees scattered about in every direction. This heavy gale at Richmond was, doubtless, a whiff inland from the Gulf Stream, off stormy Cape Hatteras.

Rapid Transit for New York-On the Bight Tack. Mr. Eastman has introduced in the Assembly

bill to provide the city and county of New

York with rapid transit for passengers, freight

and postal service, which, while it may have

some provisions susceptible of improvement,

is nevertheless an important step in the right direction. The bill provides for the appointment of Rapid Transit Commissioners, who are to have control of the matter, and thus far answers the demands of our citizens. The commissioners are to be five in number for the first five years, and are to be appointedtwo by the Governor of the State, one by the Mayor of the city and two by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district. After five years, which is made the term of office of the first appointees, the Commission is to consist of three members, one to be appointed by each of the authorities named, and the new Commissioners are also to hold a five years' lease of office. While we have confidence in the will and the judgment of at least two of these appointing powers we believe that, in view of the importance of the interests involved, it would be just as well to name the Commissioners in the bill. They would then be known at once to the citizens and an opportunity would be afforded to discuss their qualifications and reliability without trusting anything to the hazard of a choice when it would be too late to correct a mistake. The Commissioners are authorized to invite and consider plans for rapid transit and to pay a bonus of fifty thousand dollars to the projector of the one they may select; but, as they have full power to build a road on their own responsibility. they do not seem to be bound to accept any of the propositions unless they may be disposed to do so. They are to de termine the route, and have authority to use any route already chartered, unless the corporation holding such charter can show that they are faithfully proceeding with the work. The road may be built by private capital if a sufficient amount of stock should be subscribed, and the commissioners may, by a two-thirds vote, decide how much, if any, of the expense of construction shall be borne by the city, or whether the road shall be built wholly at the public expense.

there are other provisions of more or less importance, looking to the proper carrying out of its objects. In case the road should be built with private capital ten per cent of the profits is to accrue to the city; but this is a somewhat mythical provision. There is also a provision that such road as may be determined upon shall be fully and entirely completed to Forty-second street within one year and to the Harlem River within two years; but this also savors somewhat of buncombe. We should prefer to see the bill put into a more simple and practical shapefirst, by naming the Commissioners and next, by simply providing that they shall have full authority to construct a road for the city; the money to be raised by bonds, with a proper provision for the payment of interest and the accumulation of a fund to pay the principal of the debt as it becomes due. Nevertheless, we hail Mr. Eastman's bill as a step in the right direction. We hope that it may form the basis of such a measure as the people of New York desire, and put to flight the lobby schemes which are designed to make a job of rapid transit or to destroy it altogether.

These are the main features of the bill ; but

Shall the Army and Navy Be Destroyed ! Retrenchment! Every member of Congress

thinks that if this word is used in connection with his legislative record he is a great states man, and will dwell long and gloriously in the popular heart. The army and navy are his peculiar aversions. "What is the use colleagues. "There is no war. There will be no war. The grangers will settle all questions of a domestic character for the Western people, and as for foreign wars, we will avoid them by the arts of diplomacy." The army is not cordially supported by the Eastern member because its field of operations is in the West; the navy is not cordially supported by the Western member because its field of operations is in the East. If our great cities on this scaboard should find it necessary to have large garrisons of regular troops in order to protect the lives of their inhabitants and their property, then the Eastern member would not "retrench." If on the Plains of the far West it were necessary to have a fine squadron of iron-clads in order to keep off the grain and railway monopolists, then the Western member would not "re trench." The truth is, there is no true economy in legislation on this subject. The army is sacrificed to one interest and section, the navy to another interest and another section. As far as the army is concerned it should be maintained. The Western Territories, their exploration, settlement and pros perity demand its continued efficiency; for there are nearly sixty thousand hostile Indians who will be in a state of chronic warfare until, by a gradual civilization, they lose all their fierceness and the characteristics of their race. The navy should be maintained, for without it we can have no manly, decisive diplomacy-no character abroad. We ask, then, that the legislators who propose to extinguish all that gives character to the history of our arms on sea and land should pause and reflect. They may reap as they have sown.

THE TOMPKINS SQUARE RIOTERS—DISAGREE-MENT OF THE JURY .- The jury in the case of Christian Mayer-who assaulted Police Sergeant Berthold with a hammer, on the occasion of the Internationalist meeting in Tompkins square—has disagreed. An important feature of the trial was the charge of the Judge that Mayer had a legal right to be in Tompkins square. This fact will render the conviction of the men charged with rioting very difficult.

DESTITUTION IN THE FOURTH AND SIXTH WARDS .- The story we print in another column of the poverty reigning in some of the lower wards ought to excite the sympathy of the charitable. Why do not some of the institutions for the relief of the poor establish lodging houses where the extreme poor could find shelter at nominal rates? be useful they should be organized in the lower part of the city. It is not necessary to build costly refuges, but only to hire some rooms and fit them up plainly as night refuges. Who will act on the suggestion?

The Road by Gadenses.

A curious story is that told by the conduc tor of the Iron Mountain Railroad train which was robbed by the Gadshill maskers on Saturday last. Twenty-five passengers—twenty of them passing for males-with conductor, baggage men, engineer and brake men, were stopped by five highwaymen and robbed at leisure. leader of the thieves-a railroad Robert Macaire—was at once desperate and gentlemanly; ready, if the conductor did not stand still, to "blow the top of his head off," and as ready to return him his watch on the discovery that it was a valued gift. The story is as dramatic as that of the famous robbery committed by Falstaff and his fellows in an equally memorable Gadshill scene:-

orable Gadshill scene:—

Traveller—Come, neighbor, the boy shall lead our horses down the nill; we'll walk afoot a while and ease our legs.

Thieves—Stand:
Traveller—Jesu bless us!
Falstapp—Strike; down with them; cut the villains' throats. Cataphilars; bacon-fed knaves; they hate us youth; down with them; fleece them.
Traveller—O, we are undone, both we and ours forever! forever! FALSTAPP—Hang ye, gorbellied knaves. Are yo undone? No, ye fat chuffs; I would your store were here! On, bacons, on! What ye,knaves, young men must live. You are grand jurors, are ye we'll jure ye,!' fatth!

[Here the theyer robe and bind the throughless.]

[Here the thieves rob and bind the travellers, after which they all go out.] If the modern Gadshill thief was not wholly a Falstaff, the conductor and his passengers were worthy counterparts of Shakespeare's sheepish travellers

On to Coomassie .- "Twelve hundred British troops have advanced to within a few days' march of Coomassie, the Ashantee capital," is the cable's flash this morning No opposition has been made to their advance, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and Captain Glover have had it all their own way. The Fantees have turned out to be what everybody said they would prove-nimble-footed cowards and worthless allies. They have deserted the British as the victors were knocking at the door of the capital simply because they had in their far-seeing eyes the spectacle of revenge that would be practised upon them by Koffee and his subjects in the not distant future. The despatch further states that the troops are healthy-a proof that Africa is not dangerous when the traveller is away from the undrained regions about the coast. Another excellent letter from Mr. Stanley we publish this morning describing the final preparations for the conquest, probably now many days achieved. He tells the story of health in Africa, which is a simple one-"Touch not, taste not, handle not."

THE WHISKEY WARS.-The women's whiskey war in Ohio, which, we are told. shows no sign of abating its ferocity, has now a companion in the raid made upon the Boston barrooms by the police, under the orders of the Prohibition Commissioners. In the former case the ladies, always encouraged to increased energy by opposition, are growing more and more resolved to carry the day and are extending their hostilities into new counties. In the latter case the police are striking at high game, and have already made "hauls" of about eighteen thousand dollars worth of the proscribed fluids at the principal hotels-Young's, the Tremont and the Sherman House. The probability, based upon experience, is that in a few weeks the spirits of the Ohio Amazons and of the Hub police will be exhausted; and then those other spirits, now under the ban, will rule again with more absolute sway than before the breaking out of the rebellion, which has for awhile interfered with their supremacy.

THE BODIES OF THE SIAMESE TWINS are now on their way to Philadelphia, in charge of the medical commission recently sent from that city. According to our special despatch. printed elsewhere this morning, the widows of having an army?" he says to himself and | made the autopsy conditional that the remains necessarily mutilated. The curiosity of the scientific world will soon be satisfied.

> OUR NATIONAL CHANNELS.—The question of improving "our national channels" is attracting a great deal of attention in the West. As a consequence immense sums will be demanded from the government for river improvements. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the steamboat men and other persons directly interested in the traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have never done anything for the improvement of the channels, even to the extent of removing a snag. And, as the Mississippi refuses to keep its mouth open of itself, the shippers do nothing toward keeping the channel clear, but wait for the United States to pay the bill. Cincinnati and St. Louis ought to know that because the rivers are of the national domain is no reason why the river interests should not be put to the expense of keeping the channels

> THE STRIKES.-The foolish workingmen, not content with finding employment in these days of hard times, when thousands and thou sands are living on the charity of the people, demand more wages. It is true that in the case of the cigar makers they are simply fighting for what they were paid prior to the grand reduction superinduced by the panic. Our advice to all employés is, now is not the moment to initiate a movement for a general increase of pay, when men of strong and willing hands are calling at our basement doors imploring food for their families and themselves.

THE BANKRUPT BILL was taken up by the United States Senate yesterday, and, after discussion, it was decided not to strike out the provision relating to persons suspending payment on their commercial paper. Promptness in meeting obligations of this kind is the test of commercial soundness and solvency, and the Senate did well in preserving the provision, if the rights of the bankrupt are properly guarded in other respects.

THE SLEIGHING CARNIVAL on this island may be of short duration, but the parties who delight in the sport are making the most of it while they can. The general turn out on St. Nicholas avenue, Harlem lane and other drives at the north end of the island yesterday presented a brilliant spectacle, as may be seen in our columns elsewhere.

RECEPTION TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1874. The members of the Bar in this city gave a recep tion to Chief Justice Waite last evening. It is un-derstood that he will leave for Washington on the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is at the Fifth Ave. General Joseph Hooker has apartments at th

Astor House Tabitha Dyer, an inmate of the Nashville Poor

house, is 102 years old. Captain Febiger, United States Navy, is quar tered at the Astor House.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, has Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Minister to Turkey, t

staying at the Brevoort House. The mother of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana

died at Evansville on the 30th uit. Major W. L. Elliott, United States Army, bas quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Robert E. Carr, President of the Kansas Pacific

Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and family, of Massa chusetts, intend to pass the summer in Europe.

Coneral I J Dana United States Army arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from California. President William H. Allen, of Girard College, Philadelphia, is staying at the Westminster Hotel Ling, a Chinese general, with three servants, passed through Omaha on the 30th ult., boan

Commander Thomas L. Swan, United States Navy, is among the late arrivals at the Windson

Rev. Colin Smart, a delegate to the late Evan relical Alliance from Rotterdam, Holland, is in

Captain George T. Olmsted, of the Engineer corps, United States Army, is stopping at the Hegman House.

A negro woman, named Lucy Lawrence, died in the Somerville (Tenn.) poorhouse on the 9th uit. aged 120 years.

AMUSEMENTS.

Steinway Hall.

A codcert was given at this hall last evening for organization of this city. Mr. F. J. Eben's orches tra played selections from "L'Africaine," Gazza Ladra," overture and works by Offenbach. Faust and Jungmann, but failed to make any particular impression on the audience, which was rather small in numbers, and which, strange to say, located itself principally in the gallery, leaving the greater part of the floor empty. Mrs. G. F. Hess was the soprano of the occasion, and despite the drawback of a cold, so sang the "O luce diquest anima," from "Linda," that her appreciative hearers rewarded her with an encore, which was graciously assented to with "Five o'clock in the Morning," Her voice is a rich, well cultivated soprano, and she evinced a keen appreciation of the requirements of the music she selected for this occasion. Mr. C. Fritsch, the tenor, sang a ballad by Wallace in admirable style, and Mr. Eben played a flute solo with many variations. The entrance to the hall was resplendent in uniforms, and beside many blushing representatives of the gentler exc. the same bewitching masculine attire attracted attention. But we fear, from the smallness of the audience, that the Skidmore Guards relief was not of a nature calculated to inspire feelings of bounding hope and exuberant joy. rather small in numbers, and which, strange to

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mme. Anna Bishop has gone to Honolulu.

George F. Bristow's new symphony, "Arcadian," will be played at the Philharmonic rehearsal on Friday at the Academy.

The engagement of Mme. Pauline Lucca, at the

Stadt Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Rullman. will be signalized by the production of some of the best works in the German repertoire. The Strakosch Italian Opera Company com-

mence at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, February 18, a season of eighteen nights and six matinées, during which Mme. Nilsson will appear as Elsa, Miss Cary as Ortrud, Signor Campanini & Lobengrin, M. Maurel as Frederick of Tebramund. and Signor Nannetti as King Henry, in Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin."

OBITUARY.

Professor Anderson, "The Wizard of the A telegram from London, under date of the 4th

instant, reports as follows:—"Professor Anderson, the well known conjurer, is dead." John Henry Anderson, professionally known as

"The Wizard of the North," was born in Aberdeenshire. Scotland, and first appeared in public as a conjurer in 1830, in Edinburgh. He was exceedingly successful in astonishing and affording amusement to very large audiences. He came to New York in 1851 and opened at the Broadway Theatre. Afterwards he played "Rob Roy" at Castle Garden. Alterwards he played "Rob Roy" at Castle Garden.
He travelled all over the United States, and appeared in almost all the countries of the Old World, performing before monarchs, princes and the people. He had not been in America for some years, but always manifested great gratitude for the flavors which he received at the hands of the people of the United States. Mr. Anderson suffered many losses in property by fire.

On the morning of Wednesday, March 5, 1856, the last day of his tenancy of Covent Garden Theatre.

many losses in property by lire.

On the morning of Wednesday, March 5, 1856, the last day of his tenancy of Covent Garden Theatre, London, the building was destroyed by fire. There was widespread speculation concerning the cause of the conflagration, and in very many quarters in Great Britain the "Wizard" was charged, more or less openly, as an incendiary, who wished to make money and gain additional notoriety by having his name connected with the occurrence of a great metropolitan catastrophe. This imputation he indignantly denied, notably in a letter which he addressed to the New York Herald under date of London, April 7, 1856, and which was published in our columns. Other theatres—one in Giasgow and one in Manchester—had been burned when under his management, and the busy tongue of rumor found ample food for its utterances when the same disaster befel him in some one or two of the houses which he leased in America. Douglas Jerrold in a London weekly journal, designated Anderson as "a necromancer enthroned on a tar barrel whose name will be burned into the memories of generations," and the Spectator said:—"Covent Garden Theatre is burned down and the public, taught by experience, at once suspect the incendiary." The Giobe, Examiner and Funch followed in the same strain, Mr. Punch closing a poetic effusion with the following verse:—

Of the Wizard of the North Sing the Tuesday night's renown, When he let the gas burst forth And burned the theatre down.

The "Wizard" had rented Covent Garden for a limited term, at a season of the year when any other occupancy was hopeless. He paid £2,000 to the manager of the Royal Italian Opera, and expended £1,000 additional in getting up his pancomine "La Belle Alliance; or, The Freid of the Cloth of Gold." Previous to this misfortune, the "Wizard" had been the lessee of almost Cloth of Gold." Previous to this misfortune, the "Wizard" had been the lessee of almost every theatre in England, Ireland and Sootland, and had had five London theatres under his management. He had given his necromantic performance in Great Britain, the other countries of Europe, Russia and, we believe, in the East. The public relieved him of the charges which were made against him by a portion of the English press; so that he has passed from life eminent as conjurer and very much esteemed as a theatrical manager and gentieman. Charles J. Foote.

Charles J. Foote, professor of French and Eng-

lish literature in the Syracuse (N. Y.) High School, died in Syracuse on the 3d inst., at the age of forty seven years. He was formerly professor in Seton Hall College, New Jersey, and was also private secretary to John Y. Mason, when he was United Minister to France. Elisha Colt.

Mr. Elisha Colt, of Hartford, Conn., secretary and treasurer of the Collins Company, whose works are at Collinsville, died yesterday, aged seventy years. He was in early life teller in the Phoenix Bank, and afterwards cashier and president of the Exchange Bank, and for ten or twelve years secretary of the Collins Company. He has been connected with various business enterprises, and was implicitly trusted in all. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, whose loss will be greatly mourned.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Summoned Before the Retiring Board. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1874. Major Jacob E. Burbank has been ordered to held himself in readiness for examination before the Retiring Board, of which General Hancock is

Promotions by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1874. The President to-day nominated the following officers of the navy for promotion :-Master John A. Rodgers, to be Lieutenant; Ensign Joseph B. Murdock, to be Master.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1876. Lieutenant Commander R. B. Lowry is detached from recruiting duty at Erie, Pa., and ordered to take charge of recruits for the Asiatic station, and on arrival there report for duty on the station. Master Paulding is detached from recruiting duty on the Michigan and biaced on waiting orders.